Criticism of Schaffner

S. Review of Salmon Isis, 59, 442-8.
(drafts Truth predicate, no explicit letter content in Popper settings)

1.) $P(e/b)$ is probability of e on theories other than T

2.) In footnote expands $P(e/b)$ in terms of alternative competing theories.

3.) theory suffering factor has low value of $P(e/b)$ high value of $P(e/T\&b)$

now $P(e/T\&b)=1$

$P(e/b) = x+\varepsilon(1-x) = x(1-\varepsilon)+\varepsilon$.

~~theory-suffering~~ novel fact has a low of ε

this does not mean necessarily $P(e/b)$ is small as x may be large

$\cancel{x \ll \varepsilon}$
$x \ll 1$
$\frac{x}{x+\varepsilon(1-x)}$ $nx \ll 1$

this is ad hoc 2.

4.) Schaffner now switches to ad hoc$_3$. and says. H' is ad hoc if $P(H'/b)$ is small and $\ll P(e/b)$

i.e. $x \ll x+\varepsilon(1-x)$
or $\varepsilon(1-x) \gg 0$

we have $r = \frac{1}{x+\varepsilon(1-x)}$. For $x \ll \varepsilon \ll 1$
$r \to 1/\varepsilon$ so r is large

& theory is not ad hoc in sense $r=1$

Indeed S. take

$$\frac{P(T'/e \& z)}{P(T'/z)} = \frac{P(e/T' \& z)}{P(e/z)} = \frac{1}{P(e/z)}$$

$\gg 1$ if $P(e/z)$ is small.

So e may confirm T' unless $\varepsilon = 1$.

5.) Footnote 3 says condition for ad hoc is

$$P(e/z) \gg P(H'/z) \gg P(H'/z)\,P(\theta/z) = P(T'/z)$$

or $x(1-\varepsilon) + \varepsilon \gg x$

or $\varepsilon(1-x) \gg 0$. This condition is not satisfied by $x \ll 1$ unless $\varepsilon \gg 0$

Correct condition is $x = 1$

or $x + \varepsilon(1-x) = 1$

or $(1-x)(1-\varepsilon) = 0$ i.e. $\underline{\varepsilon = 1}$

6.) S. states that $p(H'/z)$ is small.
e cannot confirm T'.
This is false if $\varepsilon \ll 1$.

7.) e is excluded from z — not denied
but this is not reason for theory to be coll[illegible]

8.) Effect of new e' on T rule, include
e in a new background z'.
$p(H'/z') > p(H'/z)$ since $p(e/z)$ is small.
(only true if ε is small)
$= p(H'/z \wedge e)$

9.) consider ratio $\dfrac{P(e'/z' \wedge T')}{P(e'/T_i \wedge z')}$ always $= 1$
since if theory is true prediction is true.
[illegible] $e' \to e_T$ then ratio may be large.
if T' explains e' can explain these advantage
of these fact.